



Gaza Damage Assessment Bi-weekly

6th Report – 26 January 2024



Source: Photographer - Motaz Azaiza



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Introductory Note

This bi-weekly damage assessment report provides a preliminary update on the impact of the on-going conflict in Gaza. It depicts a mapping of the Gaza strip with an approximate estimate of cumulative damage for all targeted sectors of the assessment. The impact is delineated by sector and damage specific to assets, along with an assessment of functionality. Current sectors being reported on include critical sectors of Housing, Transport, Energy, Health, Education, Commerce, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

A market vendor, Ipsos, has been engaged by the World Bank since November 2nd to remotely analyze and assess ongoing damage and impact. Ipsos has been a regular contractor with the World Bank assisting in crisis data collection for Disaster Damage and Needs Assessment. The contractor is tasked to provide analytical and qualitative updates of the daily situation on the ground. Ipsos assessments are made based on traditional and social media reporting, ground partner information, Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), multi-spectral, high resolution optical and infrared satellite imagery and data triangulation from various sources, including publicly available NGO and relief organization information.

With the restriction of access to on-ground data and reporting and the rapid pace at which the situation is evolving, corrections may be included in subsequent reports on any erroneous information where possible. These reports are vetted to ensure quality, sensitivity, and accuracy according to available methodology as apparent.

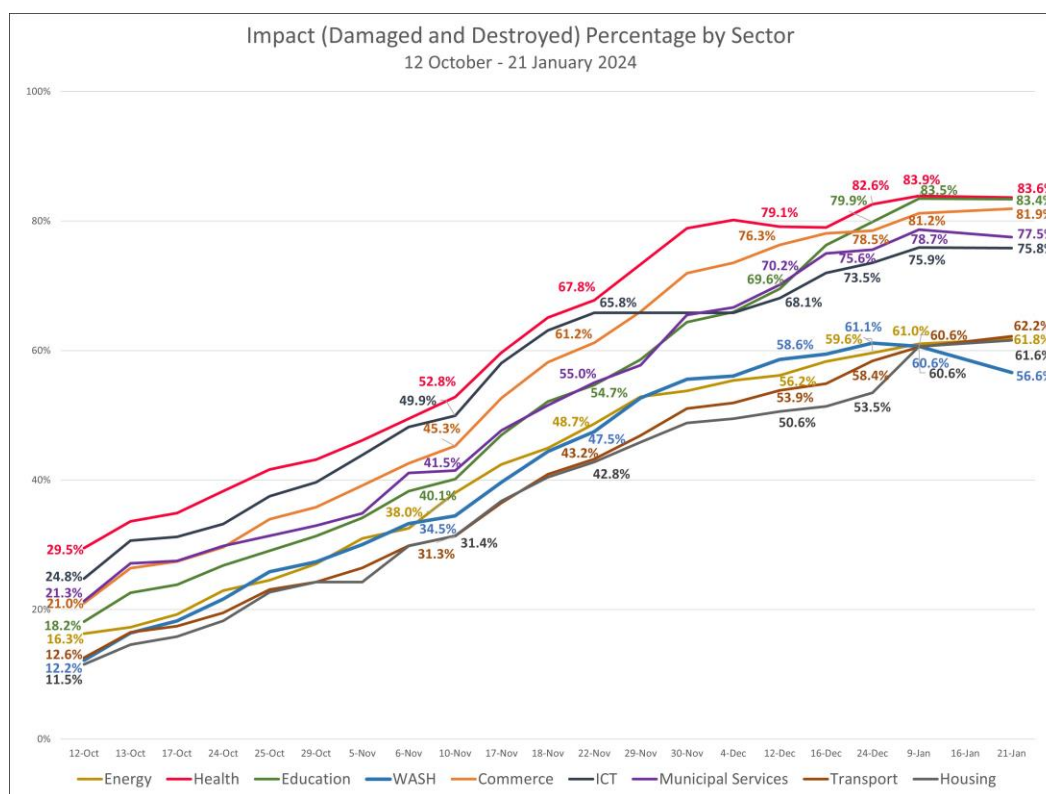
Note: this report is not for circulation outside the intended recipients.



Gaza Strip Bi-Weekly Damage Summary: 10 to 24 January 2024*

Sector Damage Summary

As of 21 January, all sectors, except WASH, are assessed to have sustained more than 60 percent damage or destruction since the beginning of the conflict. WASH is assessed to be 57 percent damaged, while the Health, Education, and Commerce sectors are all assessed to be at least 80 percent damaged or destroyed. The Health sector (83.6 percent impacted) is now the most impacted during this reporting period, followed closely by the Education sector (83.4 percent impacted). Adjustments to baseline assets in various sectors due to the removal or recent addition of assets in those sectors resulted in a slight decrease in damage trendlines. For several sectors, the rate of damage appears to be leveling off as there are few untouched assets remaining.

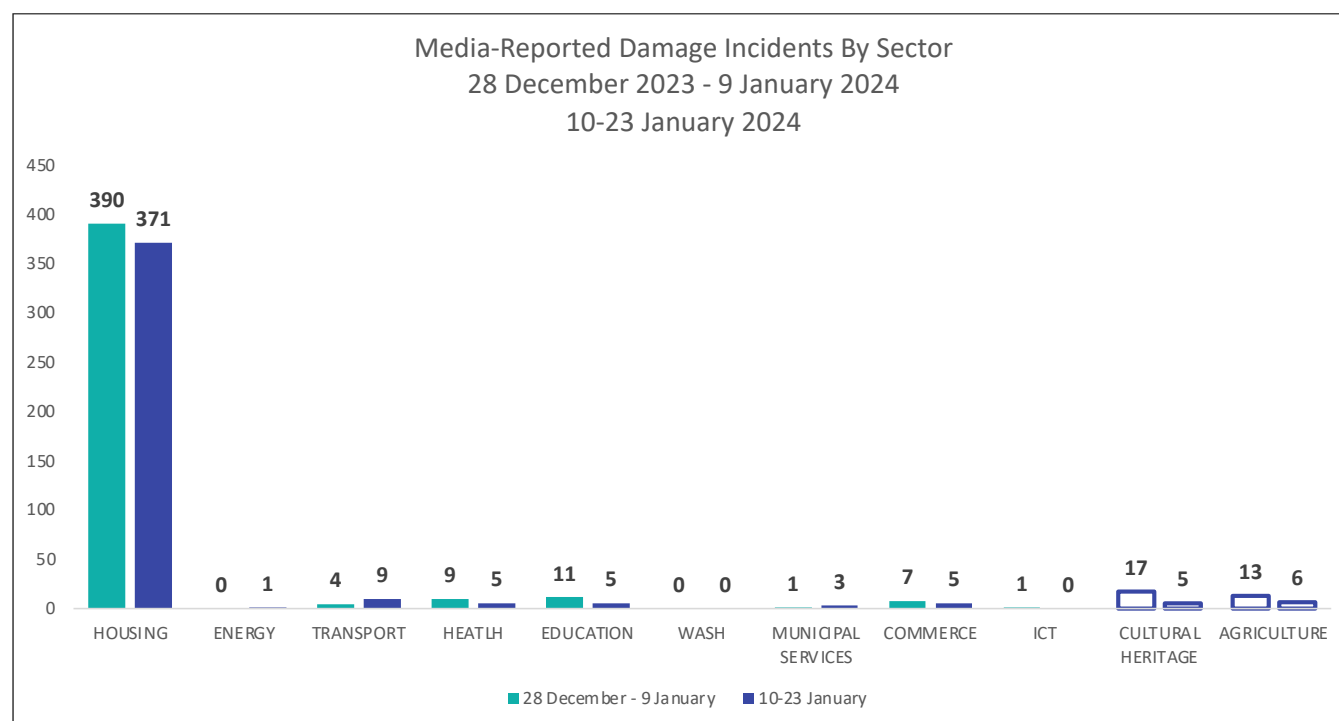


The above chart shows Ipsos assessed damage trends by sector from 12 October 2023 through 21 January 2024. Assessments are based on SAR and satellite imagery analysis, ground partner data, and publicly available information (PAI).¹

* The information cut-off date for this report is 24 January 2024, including media reports spanning from 10 January through 23 January, and the most recently available (21 January) SAR and satellite imagery before the cut-off. During the editing process, reports from humanitarian agencies, some of which contained more recent information, were consulted. The dates for specific information are noted within the report.

Transport incurred the highest impact percentage increase (nearly 3 percent) during this period, followed by Housing, which incurred a 1.5 percent increase in damage to facilities. Housing remained the most reported sector in social and traditional media.

According to 410 reports from social and traditional media sources examined by Ipsos during the reporting period, housing damage was the most commonly cited, with at least 371 housing damage incidents (90 percent) recorded.² During the previous reporting period, there were 390 reported housing damage incidents. **There were an average of 27 media-reported housing damage incidents per day, compared to 30 during the previous reporting period.**



The above chart compares the count of social and traditional media damage incident reports by sector[†] as examined by Ipsos from 28 December 2023 through 9 January 2024 and 10 to 23 January 2024.³

Key Sector Observable Damage Trends

Ipsos assessments are based on traditional and social media reporting, ground partner information, non-government and relief organization data, Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)[‡], and high-resolution optical and infrared imagery, when available. Facilities that sustain at least 20 percent damage and less than 45 percent damage are considered partially damaged, while facilities that sustain more than 45 percent damage are considered destroyed. Select findings for each sector are listed here, with additional details available in the sector-specific sections of this report.

[†] The Cultural Heritage and Agriculture sectors are not included in the project scope for trend analysis but occasionally feature in social and traditional media reporting.

[‡] Available SAR imagery covers from 12 October 2023 to 21 January 2024.



Housing

- Across the Gaza Strip, **Ipsos estimates nearly 1.2 million people are currently without homes** (i.e. people whose homes are severely damaged or destroyed)⁵, representing an almost **+10%** increase over the previous period. As of 22 January, the de facto government estimates that more than 650,000 people have no homes to return to, and many others may be unable to return due to proximal damage to surrounding infrastructure.⁴
- Ipsos assesses that **nearly 62 percent of residential buildings have sustained some damage** (moderate, severe, or destroyed).
- As of 22 January, OCHA and UNRWA report 1.7 million IDPs, most of whom are sheltering in UNRWA facilities, including schools.⁵ As of 10 January, the UN Shelter Cluster reports **1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Gaza, nearly 85 percent of the population**.⁶
- In the southern Gaza Strip, Khan Younis accounted for nearly 40 percent (146 incidents) of media-reported housing damage during this period.
- OCHA estimates there are more than eight million metric tons of debris from residential destruction.⁷

Transport

- **Over 62 percent of all roads have been damaged or destroyed**, representing a nearly **+3%** increase over the previous reporting period.
- **Ninety-two percent of primary roads have been impacted**, nearly 60 percent of which have been destroyed. Just over 71 percent **of secondary roads** have been impacted; **60 percent have been destroyed**.
- The lack of accessibility remains a chief complaint across several sectors, as inaccessible roads due to conflict activity impede the transport of needed supplies and aid.

Energy

- **Nearly 62 percent of feeder lines are damaged or destroyed**, representing just over a **+1%** increase in damage from the previous period. More precise feeder line information was provided during this period, adjusting the feeder line total length from 999.71 kilometers to 828.24 kilometers.
- Feeder lines remained non-functional during this reporting period, as they have since the beginning of the conflict. Fuel shortages continue to be reported, and Health and WASH facilities remain reliant on commercial generators and fuel access for power.
- Ipsos used satellite imagery to validate damage to the Gaza Power Plant, reportedly damaged on 10 January.⁸⁹ Imagery showed no observable damage to power infrastructure, although some damage was noted on the eastern edge of the complex away from the main infrastructure.

Health

⁵ People without homes refers to people whose homes have been severely damaged or destroyed and are separate from internally displaced persons (IDP) assessments. IDPs indicate people who have left their homes, which may still be habitable, as a result of conflict. Ipsos's calculations for the number of People Without Homes are based on the percentage of residential buildings considered destroyed. A building is considered "destroyed" if it sustains severe damage (of at least 45 percent).



- According to Ipsos's assessment, the Health sector is currently the most impacted, with nearly **84 percent of health facilities damaged or destroyed**. The trend has stayed steady, with a nominal decrease from the previous reporting period, due to a decrease in the baseline.
- Health officials, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the de facto Ministry of Health (MoH), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), expressed concern about the functionality of hospitals in Khan Younis as conflict activity and new evacuation orders limit public access to several facilities.^{10 11 12}

Education

- Nearly **84 percent of Education facilities have sustained damage or destruction**, representing a nominal decrease from the previous reporting period. The change is partly due to a decrease in the baseline. Ipsos is currently assessing additional assets that may further impact Education sector damage assessments.
- Education is the second-most impacted sector, and schools remain non-functional as such. Most schools serve as shelters for displaced people or have been damaged or destroyed.¹³ Before the conflict, Gaza reportedly had more than 625,000 students attending school. OCHA estimates that damaged and destroyed schools serve more than 70 percent of the student population.¹⁴

WASH

- Nearly **57 percent of assessed WASH facilities are damaged or destroyed**, representing an **-8%** decrease from the previous reporting period. In earlier reports, 48 percent (298) of WASH assets could not be assessed due to a lack of geographically precise location information. *The change is due to the recent availability of the precise geographic locations of the remaining assets.* They have been assessed using SAR and high-resolution satellite imagery.
- The lack of access to clean water continues to impact the Gaza population. Functional WASH assets, such as municipal wells and desalination plants, operate significantly below capacity.¹⁵

Municipal Services

- Nearly **78 percent of Municipal Services facilities are damaged or destroyed**, representing a nominal decrease from the previous reporting period. *This decrease is due to newly available high-resolution imagery that downgraded the previous SAR-based assessment of three facilities.* Changes in the damage assessment were made to these three facilities.
- Municipal Services are unable to clear an estimated 50,000 tons of debris from Gaza streets, exacerbating public health and environmental concerns.¹⁶
- OCHA partners estimate it will take three years at Gaza's current capacity to remove more than eight million metric tons of debris from residential destruction.¹⁷

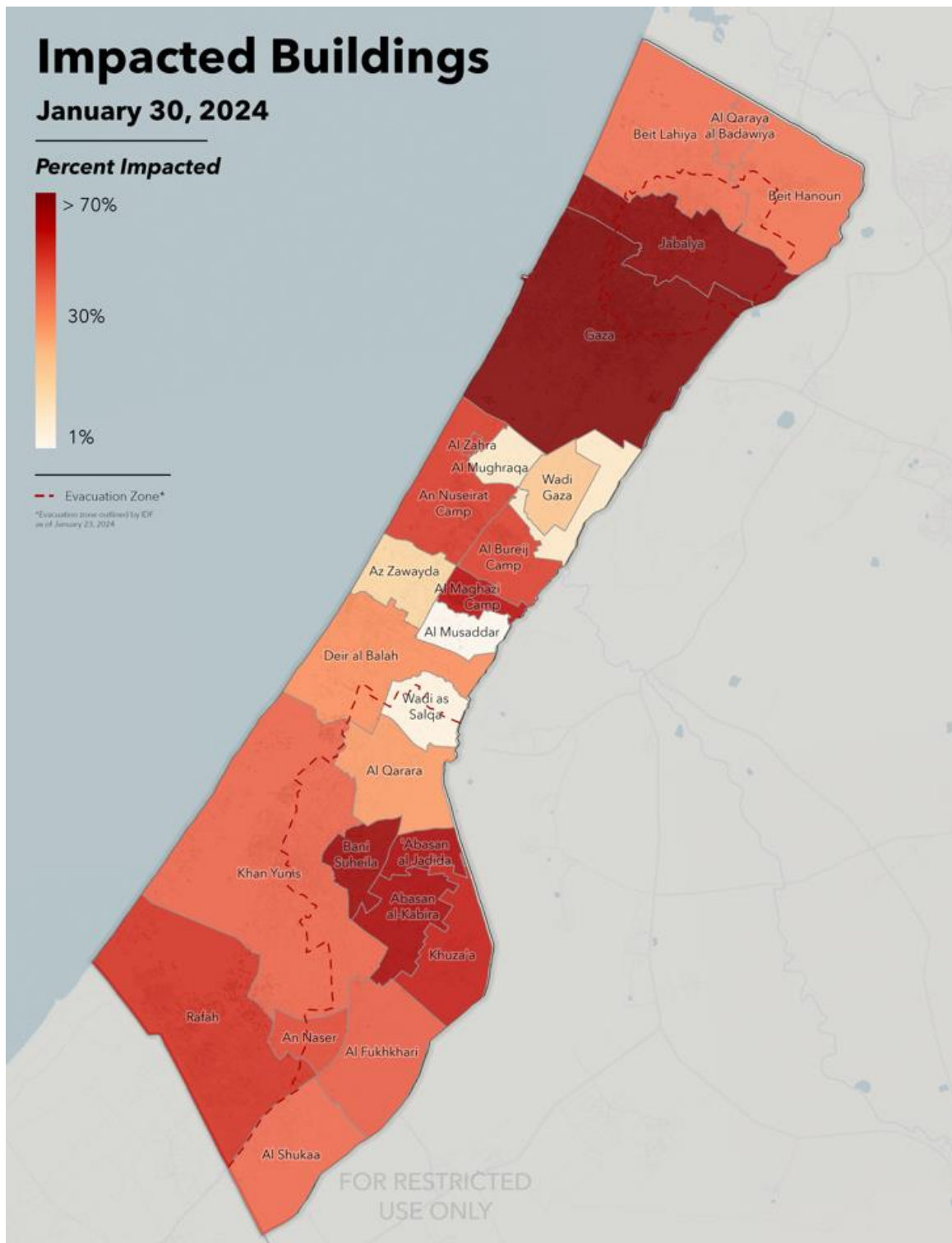
Commerce

- Nearly **82 percent of Commerce facilities are damaged or destroyed**, representing approximately a **+1%** increase from the previous reporting period.
- Ipsos assesses that 83 percent of retail facilities, including supermarkets and grocers, have been impacted, and 79 percent of food and beverage assets, including bakeries.

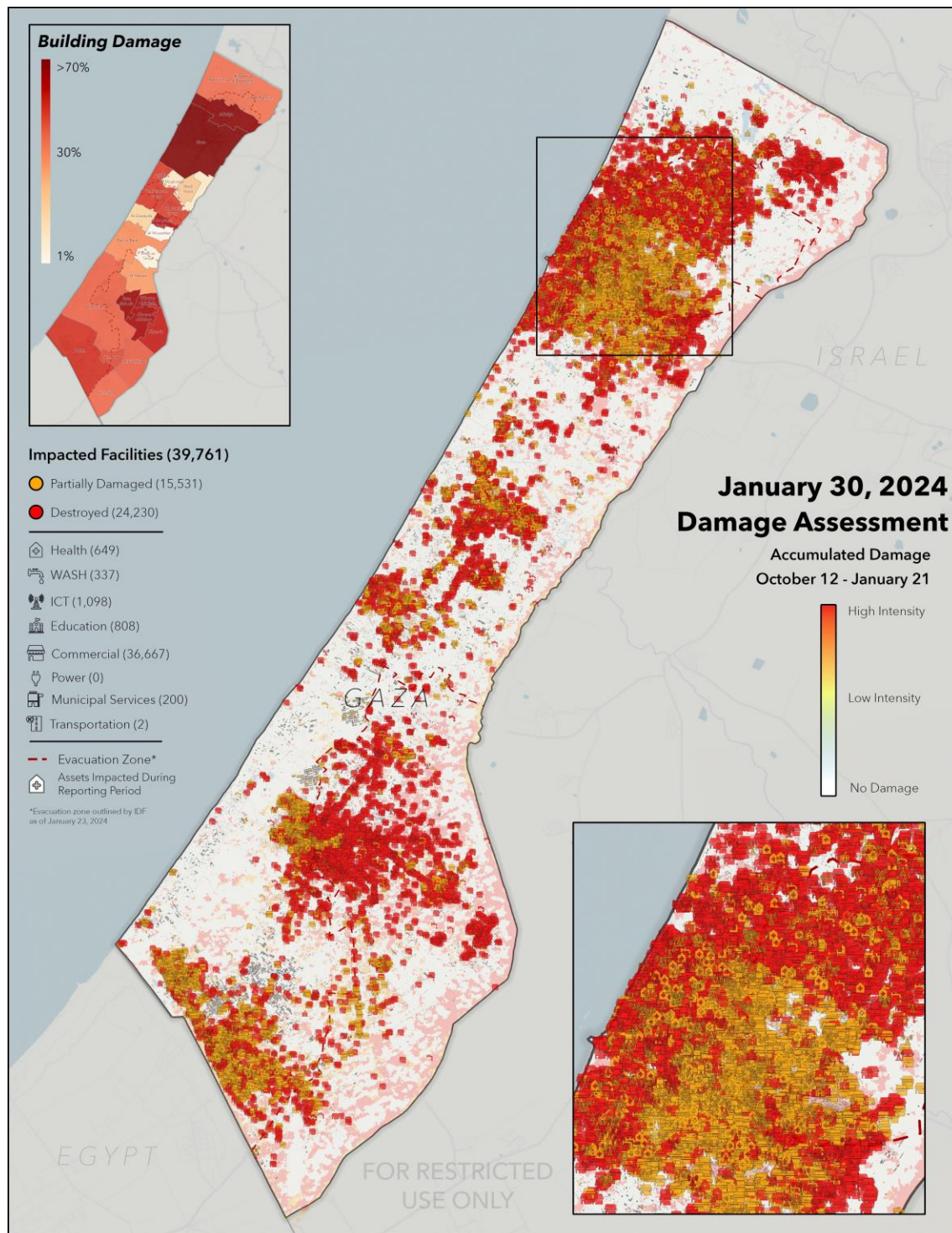
ICT



- Approximately **76 percent** of known ICT assets are damaged or destroyed, representing a nominal decrease from the previous reporting period. *This decrease is due to updated high-resolution cloud free imagery, resulting in more precise damage assessments.*
- Telecommunications outages persist. On 23 January 2024, Paltel reported the gradual return of services in Gaza following a telecommunications blackout, which started on 12 January.¹⁸



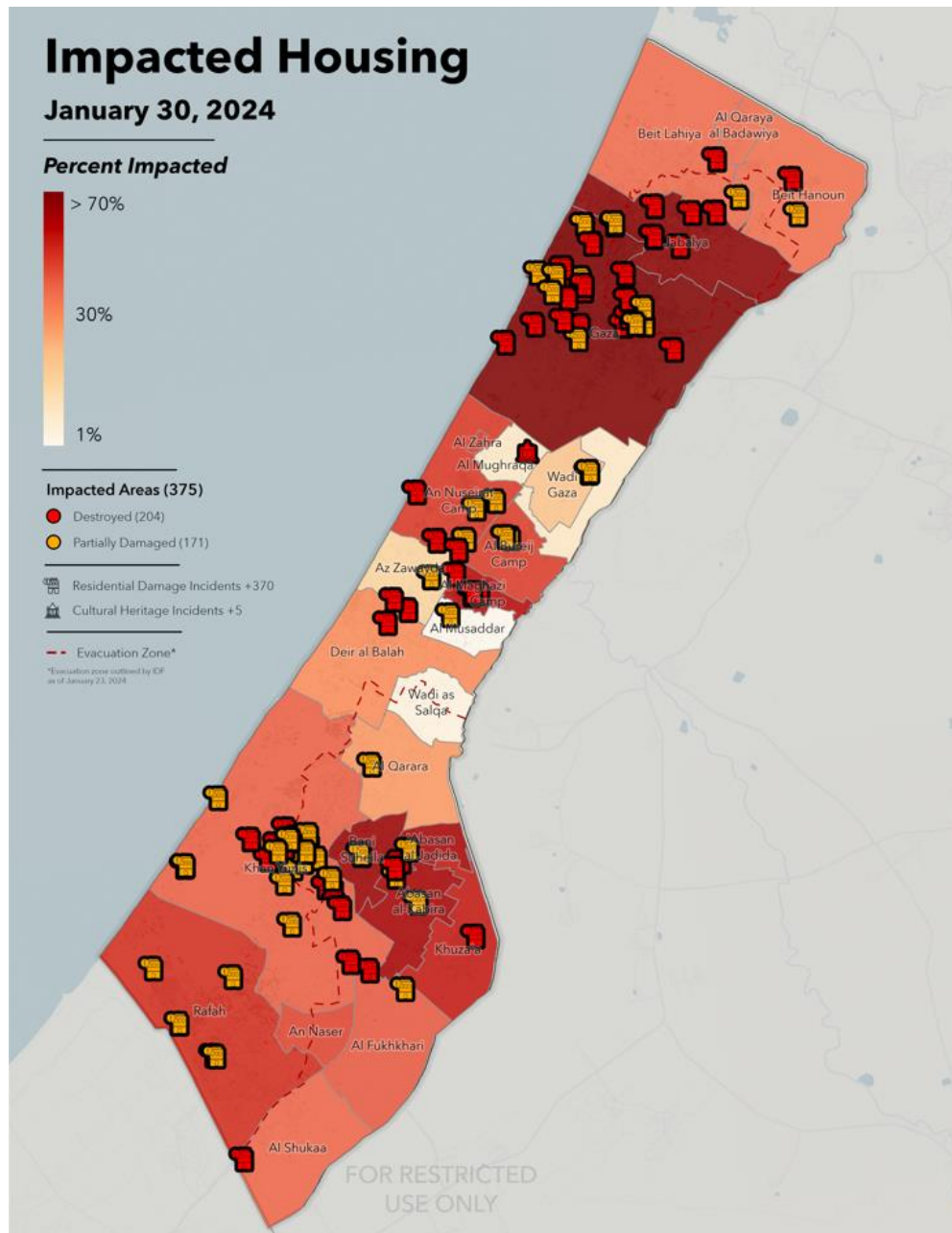
The above map depicts the accumulated impact percentage (damaged and destroyed) by municipality as of 21 January 2024.¹⁹



The above map depicts accumulated damage and destruction from 12 October 2023 through 21 January 2024. The top left map shows the impact percentage by municipality. The inset (bottom right) provides a close-up view of Gaza City, where significant damage is concentrated.²⁰



Housing



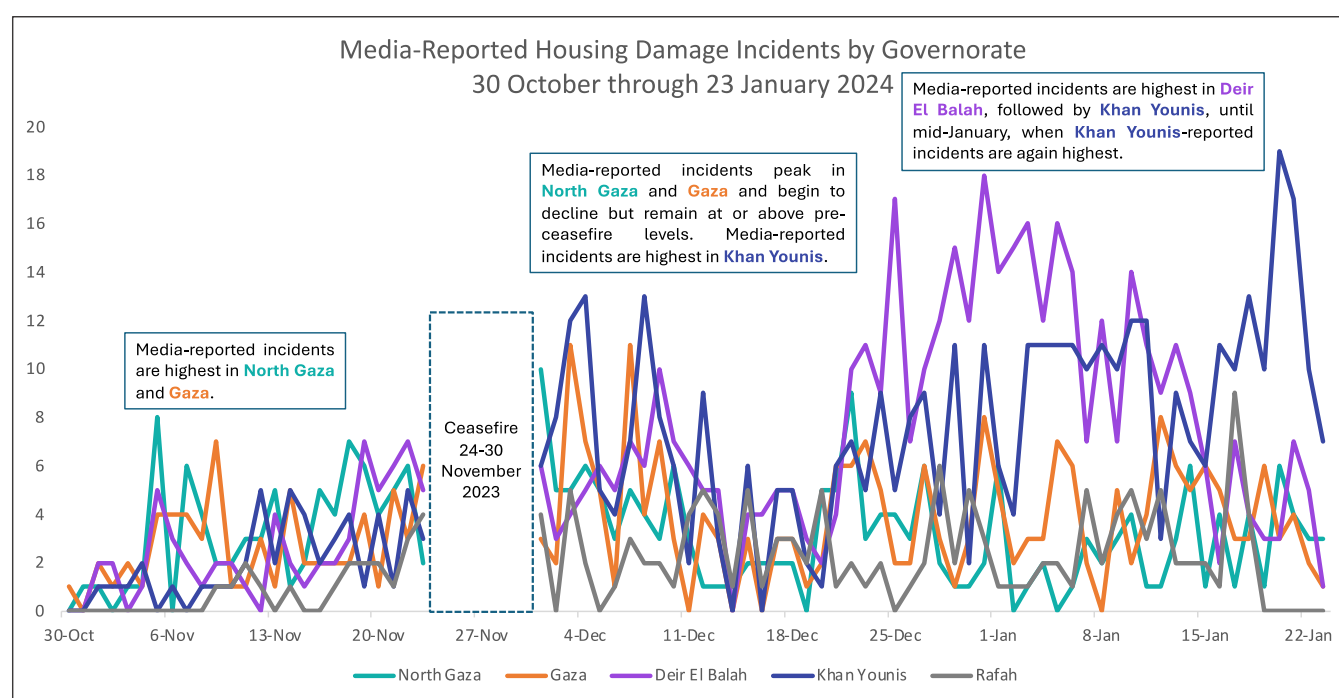
The above base map shows the percentage of accumulated impact as of 21 January 2024.** Enlarged icons depict areas where traditional and social media reported housing damage or destruction between

** The housing sector map is unique in that it does not depict an accumulated damage count due to social and traditional media reporting inconsistencies. Some reports mention housing unit or building counts, while others refer more generally to the occurrence of housing damage. As such, Ipsos depicts the overall accumulation of damage percent by municipality as a backdrop, with icons representing areas in which damage to the housing sector was noted during the reporting period. The Impacted Areas figure represents only the areas reportedly impacted during this reporting period.



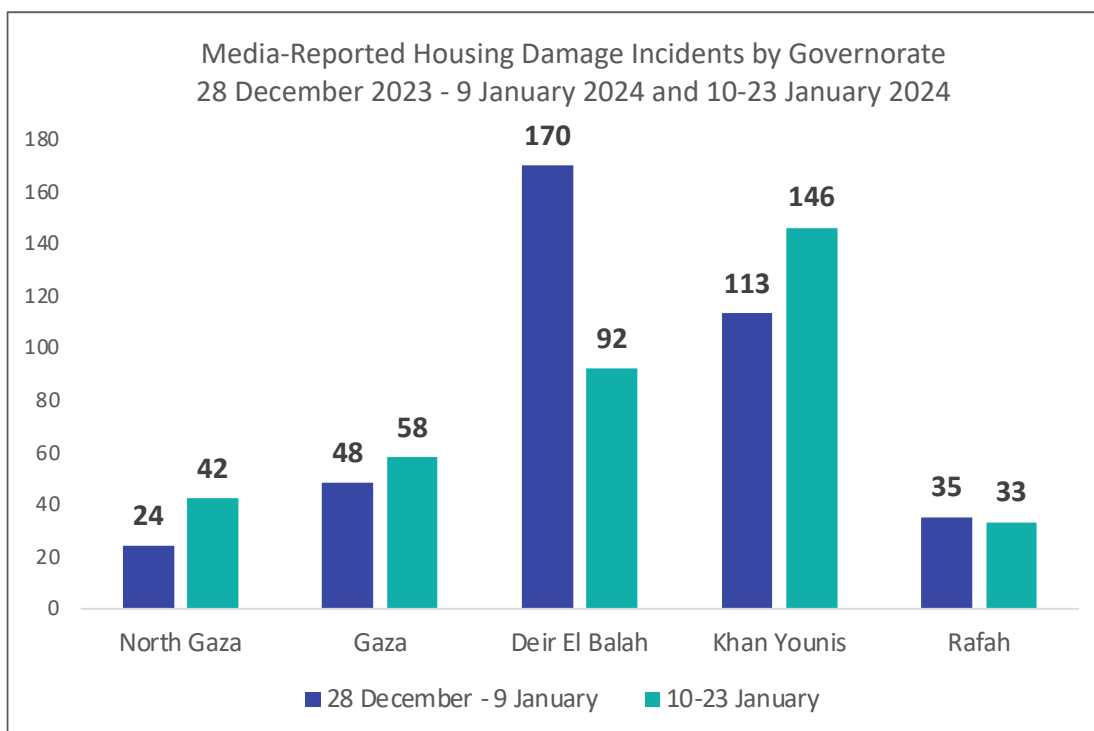
10 and 23 January 2024. Some areas may be impacted multiple times; icons represent the most recently reported occurrence and damage status.²¹

Between 10 and 23 January 2024, impacted **housing (damaged or destroyed) was reported in at least 371 media-reported incidents**, a slight decrease (five percent) from the 390 reported during the last reporting period. **Khan Younis (146 reported incidents) in southern Gaza and Deir El Balah (92 reported incidents) accounted for nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of all reported housing damage incidents during this reporting period.**²² Reported housing damage incidents in Gaza and North Gaza have decreased since early December; however, they remain at or above pre-ceasefire levels. As of 24 January, OCHA partners estimate there are eight million metric tons of debris from housing destruction in Gaza.²³

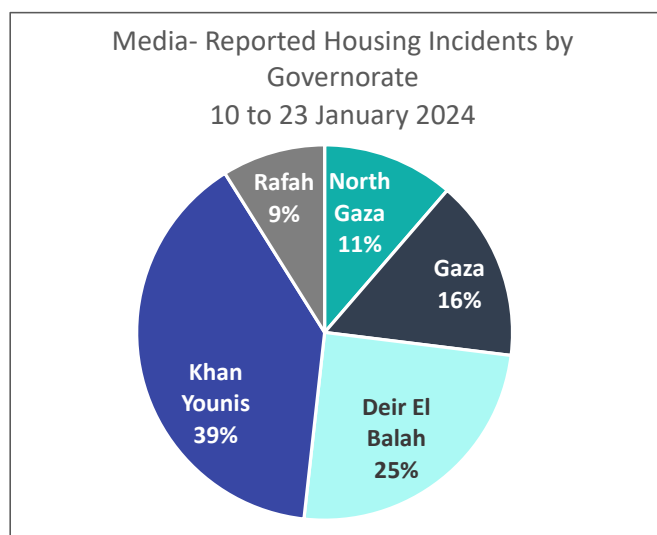


The above chart shows media-reported housing damage incident trend lines by governorate from an Ipsos review of social and traditional media sources from 1 November 2023 through 24 January 2024.^{††}

^{††} December's figures exclude reporting from 17 and 18 December and contain only limited reporting from 19 and 20 December. The trend line for 17 and 18 December is a projection based on the average number of incidents in the seven preceding days.



The above chart shows reported housing damage incidents from Ipsos's review of ground partner information and social and traditional media sources from 28 December 2023 through 9 January 2024 and 10 to 23 January 2024.^{##}



The above chart shows the percent of media-reported housing damage incident reports by governorate from 10 to 23 January 2024.²⁴

^{##} December's figures exclude reporting from 17 and 18 December, and contain limited reporting from 19 and 20 December.



Across the Gaza Strip, Ipsos estimates that **1,178,780 people are without homes** based on the number of destroyed residential buildings.²⁵ Almost **62 percent of all residential buildings have been impacted**, including approximately **half of all residential buildings have been destroyed**.²⁶ As of 21 January, Ipsos assesses that around **314,000 housing units have been impacted**, which accounts for approximately 78 percent of housing units. That figure includes 258,000 (64 percent) of housing units that have been destroyed (completely leveled or severely damaged).^{§§ 27}

According to OCHA, as of 22 January 2024, the de facto Government Media Office (GMO) claimed that more than 60 percent of housing units (~363,000) were impacted.²⁸ Of those, 73,000 were reportedly destroyed or otherwise uninhabitable. On 10 January 2022, Shelter Cluster shared GMO housing unit figures but reported that as many as 80 percent of Gaza housing units had been impacted.²⁹

	Government Media Office (GMO)	Shelter Cluster	OCHA	Ipsos
Count of Impacted Housing Units	~363,000	See GMO	See GMO	~314,000
Percent of Impacted Units	60%	80%	See GMO	78%
Percent of Impacted Residential Buildings	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	62%
People Without Homes	650,000+	Not Reported	See GMO	1,178,780

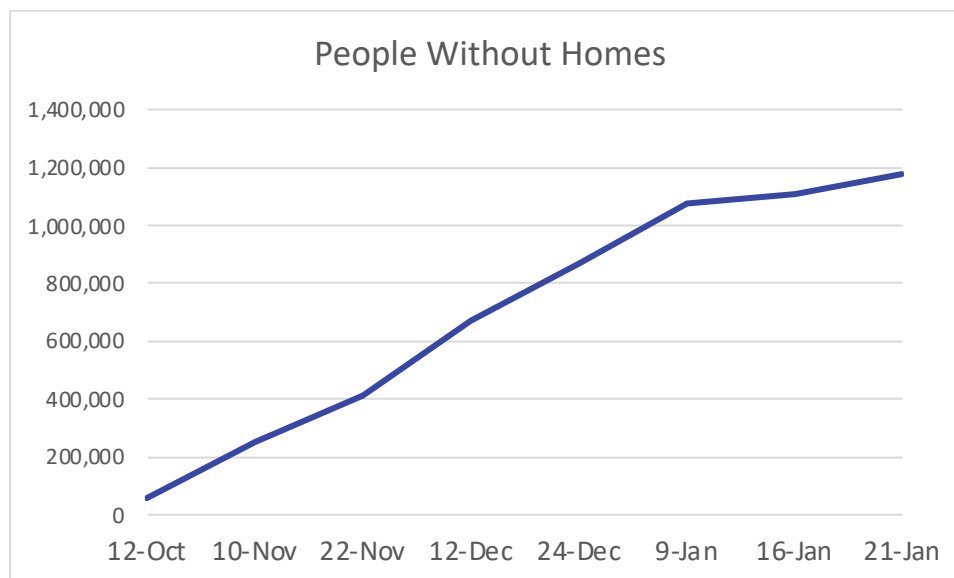
As of 20 January 2024, OCHA reported **1.7 million displaced people (75 percent of the population) in Gaza**, more than one million of whom have reportedly fled to Rafah, in southern Gaza [this is a decrease from the 1.9 million OCHA reported on 10 January as quoted in the previous bi-weekly report].³⁰ The IDP figures include those who have fled the conflict and **whose homes may still be habitable** at the conflict's conclusion.

According to OCHA, on 24 January, hundreds of thousands of IDPs are reportedly living in makeshift temporary shelters or tents in the streets in and around Khan Younis and Rafah in southern Gaza.³¹ IDPs have limited to no access to food, water, or medicine and are at risk of further displacement. On 17 January, there was a credible report of an increase of makeshift tent encampments in and around Rafah.³² According to the report, **more than 1.25 million people have fled to Rafah in recent weeks**, including 978,000 who are registered at shelters as of 14 January.

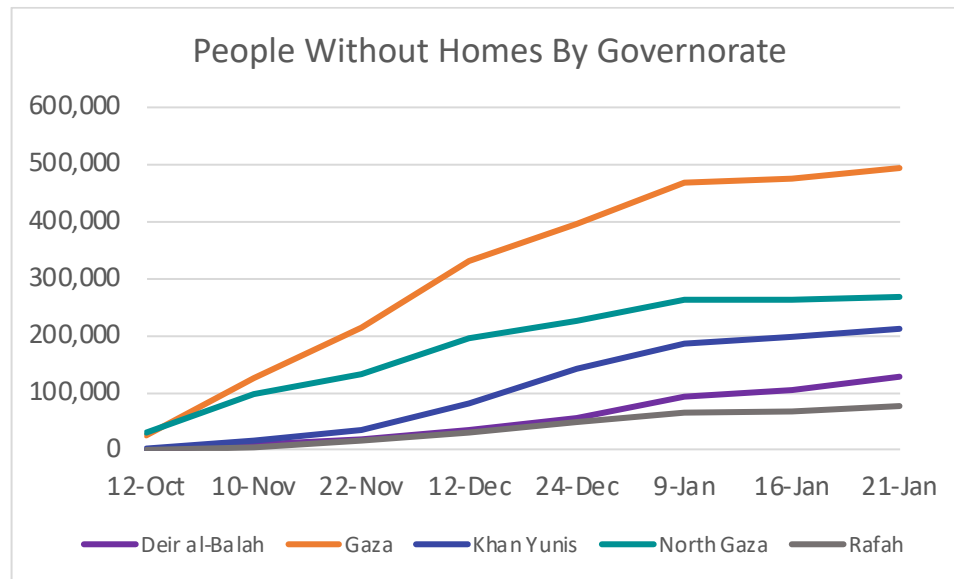
^{§§} As previously noted, Ipsos considers a unit that incurs more than 45 percent of damage to be destroyed or otherwise uninhabitable. The threshold for destruction may not necessarily align with the methodology of other entities, including the de facto Government Media Office (GMO), which does not publicize its methodology, making side-by-side comparisons difficult.



An undated Reuters image of a tent camp in Rafah, published by the New York Times on 17 January 2024.³³



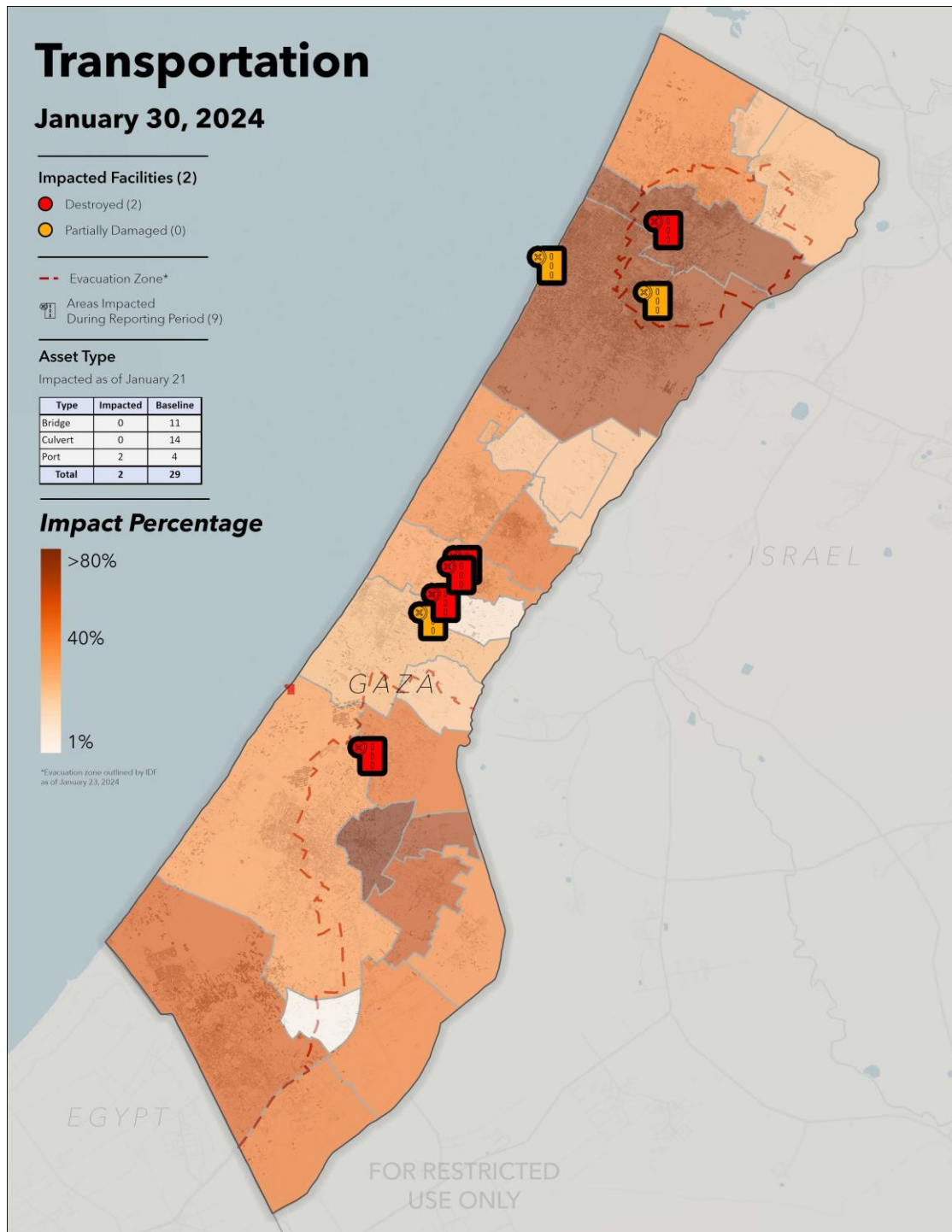
The above chart shows the increase in the estimated number of people without homes as assessed by Ipsos from 12 October 2023 through 21 January 2024 across all of Gaza.³⁴



The above chart shows the increase in the estimated number of people without homes as assessed by Ipsos from 12 October 2023 through 21 January 2024 by governorate.³⁵



Transport



The above map shows the percentage of impacted roads as of 21 January 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities. Enlarged icons show areas or assets where social and traditional media sources reported road damage occurred during the reporting period.³⁶

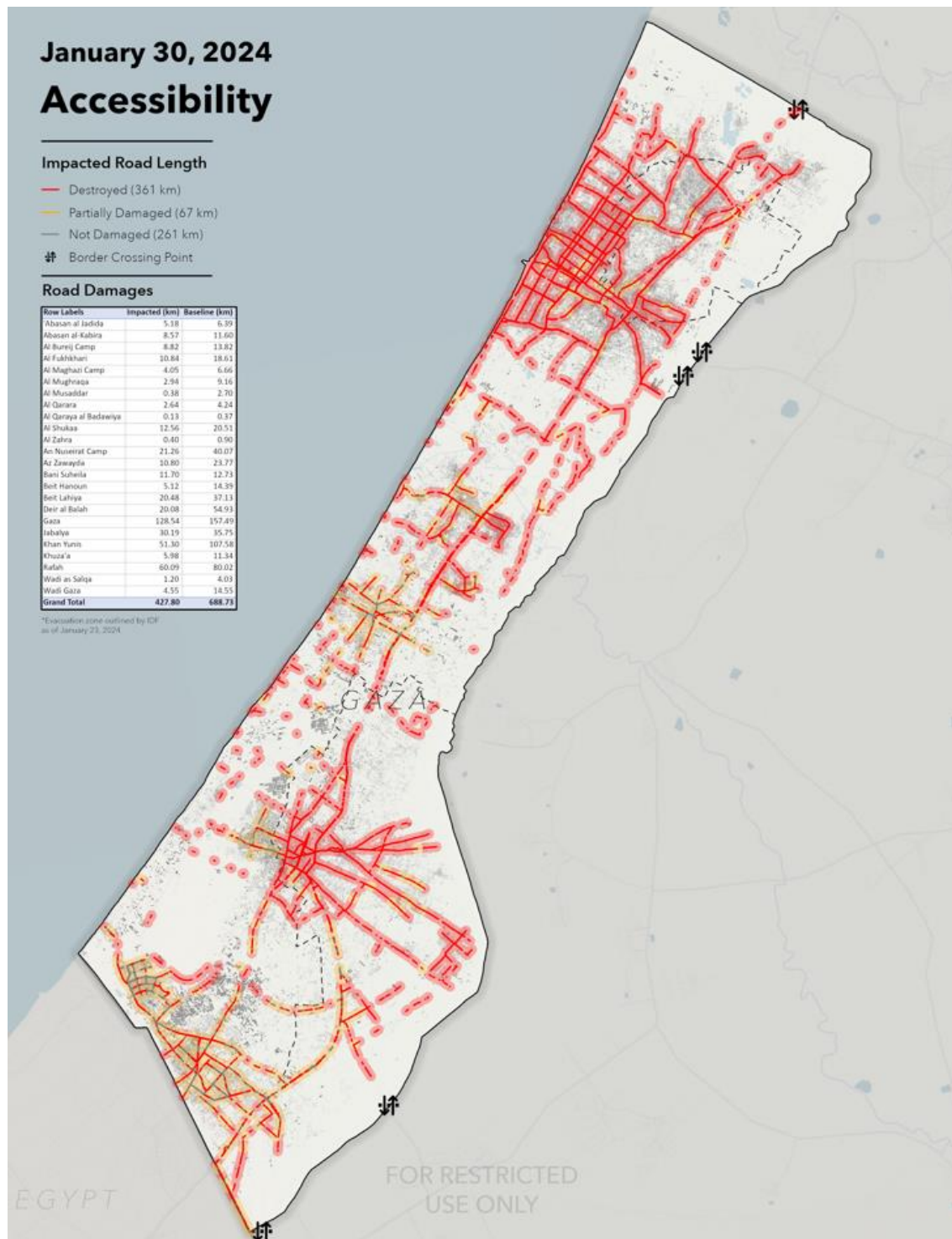


More than 62 percent of all roads have been damaged or destroyed. Over half (52 percent) of National roads have been impacted, 47 percent of which have been destroyed. **Ninety-two percent of primary roads have been impacted**, 60 percent of which have been destroyed. Nearly 70 percent of secondary roads have been impacted; of those, almost 55 percent have been destroyed. As of 21 January, 75 percent of Gaza roads and 72 percent of Rafah roads have been impacted. Rafah roads were the most impacted during the reporting period, with a nearly six percent increase in damage and destruction.

Despite two open border crossings – Rafah and Kerem Shalom – the transport of aid and supplies continues to be limited. During the last two weeks, incoming supplies and fuel averaged 162 truckloads per day – up from the previous daily average of 100 – below the pre-conflict average of 500.³⁷ According to OCHA, of 51 planned humanitarian aid movements to northern Gaza between 1 and 25 January, eight (16 percent) were conducted, two (four percent) were partially facilitated, and 29 (57 percent) were denied.³⁸ Some were postponed or denied due to security concerns, impassable routes, or competing requirements such as medevac missions. Others were impeded by delays at checkpoints. In central Gaza, 55 humanitarian missions (63 percent) were facilitated, and 22 (25 percent) were denied. Ten missions (11 percent) were postponed due to conflict activity. Humanitarian organizations have requested that both main supply routes (MSRs) in Gaza be open and accessible.

Humanitarian Missions 1-25 January 2024				
	Northern Gaza		Central Gaza	
Planned	51		87	
Fully Facilitated	8	16%	55	63%
Partially Facilitated	2	4%	0	0%
Postponed	12	24%	10	11%
Denied	29	57%	22	25%

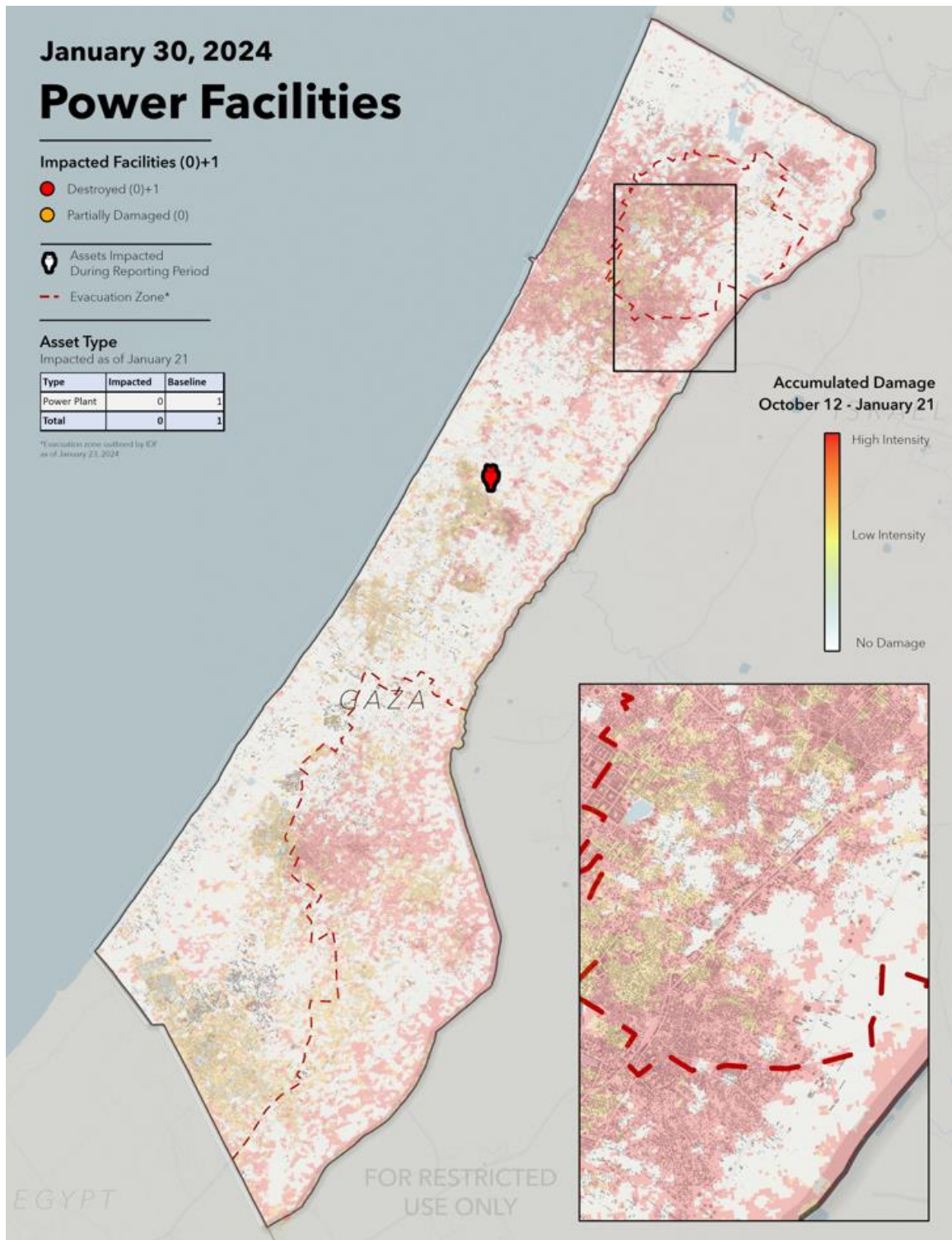
The above table shows the number of planned humanitarian missions to northern and central Gaza from 1-25 January. Missions were reportedly postponed or denied due to security concerns, impassable routes, competing requirements, or conflict activity.³⁹



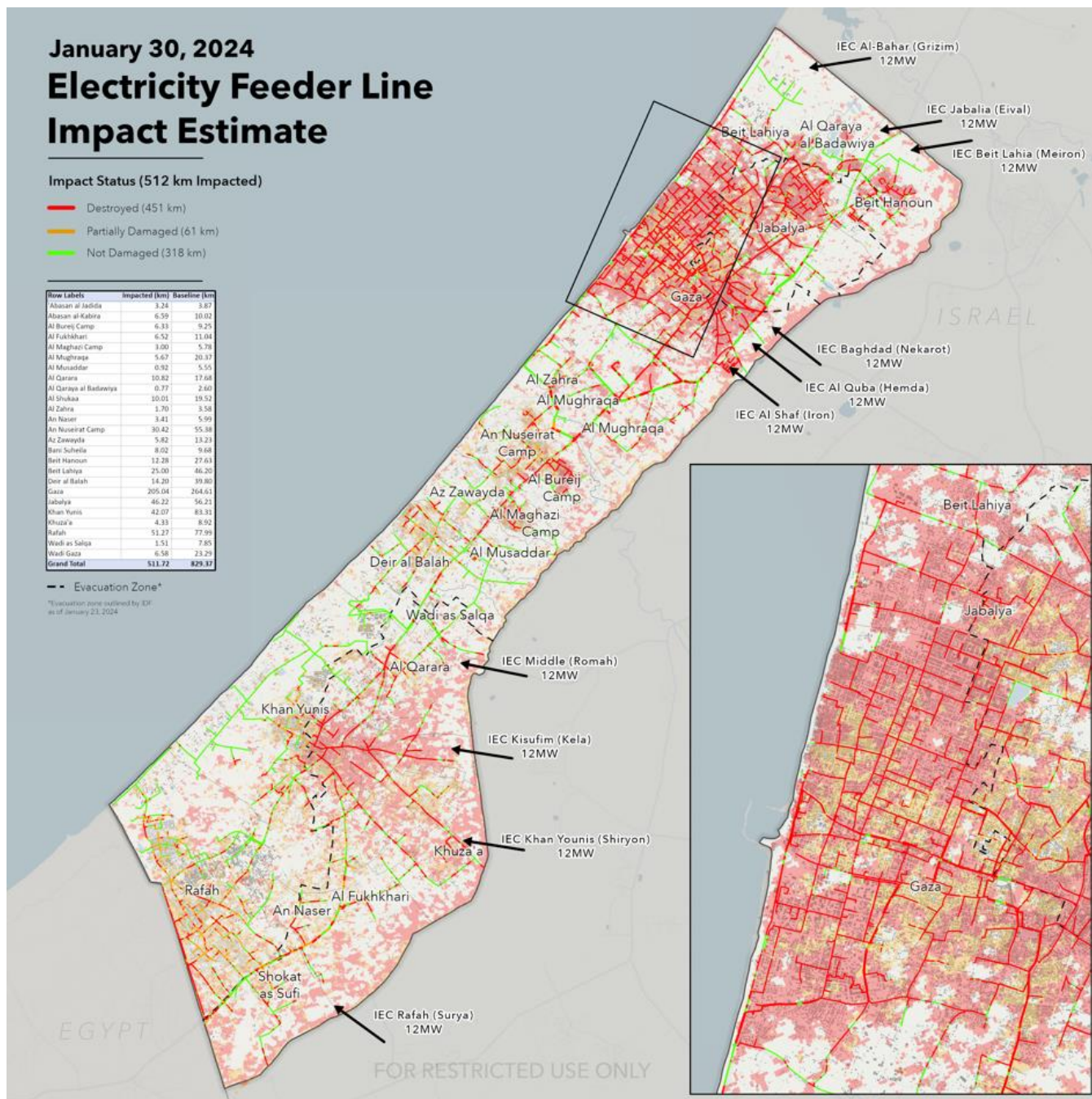
Above: The map depicts the accessibility challenges affecting roads in Gaza as of 21 January 2024 due to the ongoing conflict.⁴⁰



Energy



The above map shows damaged and destroyed power facilities as of 21 January 2024 over a base map layer of accumulated damage from 12 October 2023 through 21 January 2024.⁴¹



The above map shows the estimated impact on electricity feeder lines as of 21 January 2024.⁴²

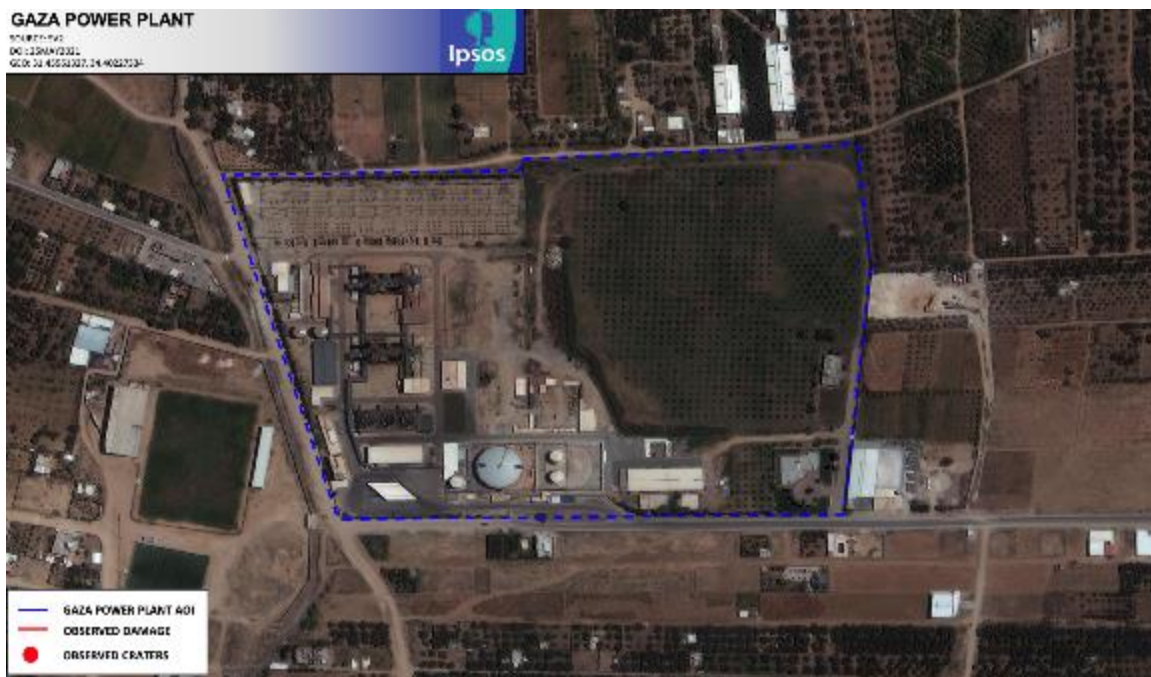
As of 30 January, electricity transmission through **feeder lines has been cut for 115 days**, and Gaza Power Plant has been inoperable for 111 days. Estimates show damage to feeder lines, most extensively in northern Gaza, indicating that even when electricity transmission resumes, large city segments will remain without electrical access.⁴³ After electrical transmission is restored, most **hospitals and WASH**



facilities will likely remain dependent on generators and fuel supplies for electricity until lines can be repaired. A 6 December 2023 report from the Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) estimated that it would take 50 working days to partially restore (50 percent functionality) the medium-voltage distribution grid that powers Gaza's cities and 180 working days to fully repair or restore the grid.⁴⁴

The December PENRA report also states that **70 percent of northern Gaza and 30 percent of central and southern Gaza diversion substations have been damaged or destroyed.**⁴⁵ However, Ipsos is unable to assess these facilities as precise geographic information for sub-stations has not been made available. As of December, PENRA estimated nearly USD 185 million in damage to energy infrastructure in Gaza.⁴⁶

Following reports of damage to the Gaza Power Plant (GPP) on 10 January (as reported in the previous bi-weekly report), Ipsos assessed satellite imagery of the complex. Analysts found no observable damage to the western portion of the complex where the plant infrastructure is located. Some damage was noted on the east side complex wall, and two buildings were destroyed. Some 10 January media reports mentioned fire damage to the GPP generators.^{47 48} While fire usually leaves a visible trace, if it was contained to the interiors of the infrastructure components, generators could be damaged. However, there was no evidence of fire-related damage on the satellite image.



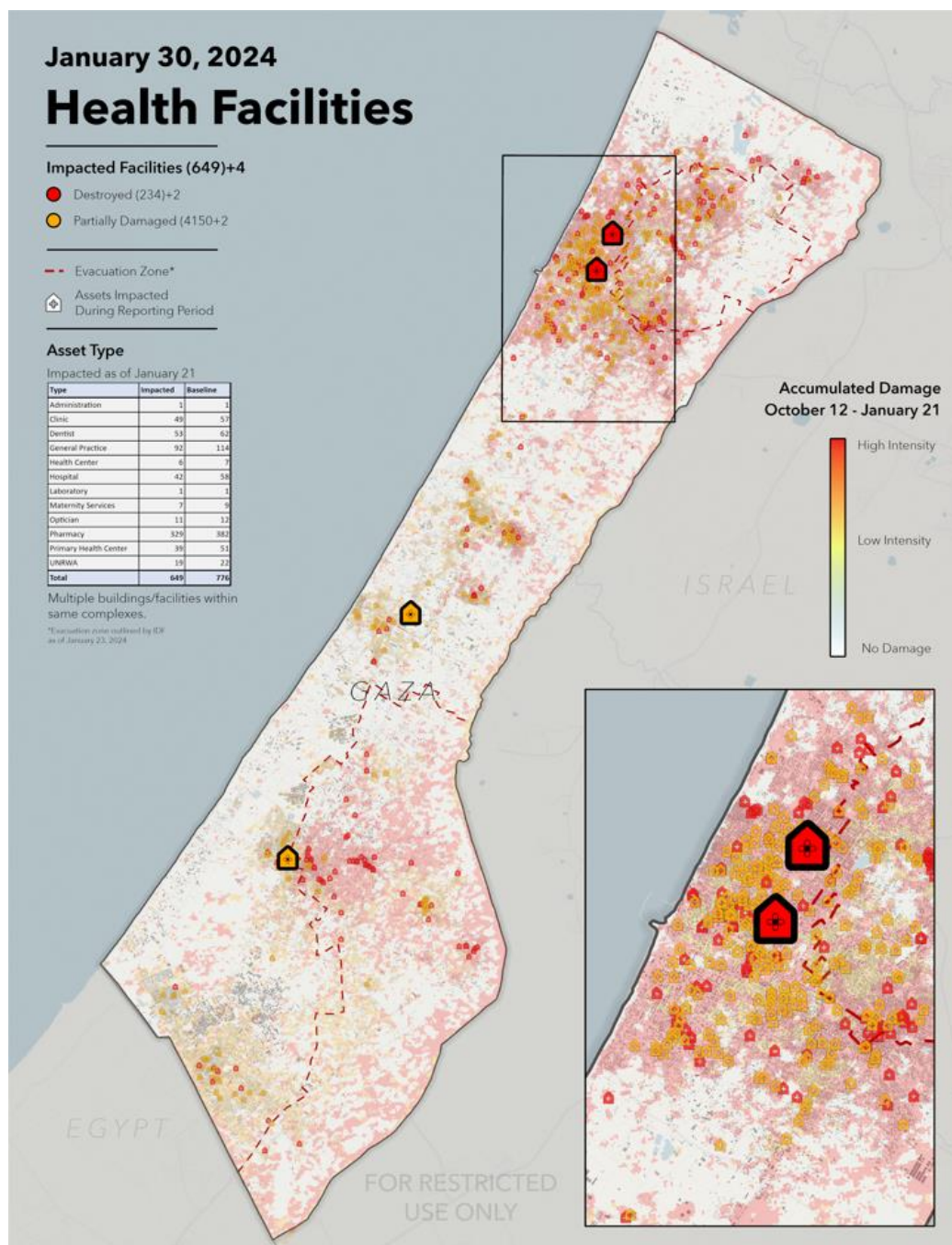
A pre-war (25 May 2021) satellite image of the Gaza Power Plant complex.⁴⁹



A 16 January 2024 satellite image of the Gaza Power Plant complex.⁵⁰



Health



The above map shows damaged and destroyed health facilities as of 21 January 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities. Enlarged icons represent facilities impacted during the current reporting period, according to social and traditional media reporting. *** 51

***Please note that some facilities may sustain damage in multiple incidents. Additionally, precise coordinates may not be available for some facilities, and they may be represented by a centroid location. As such, the Impacted Facilities count in the



The health sector is currently most impacted; only **16 percent of healthcare facilities show no signs of observable damage**. As of 25 January 2024, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that 14 of Gaza's 36 major hospitals are partially functional, including seven in southern Gaza and seven in northern Gaza.^{52 53} In the same report, the de facto Ministry of Health (MoH) stated that Al Nasser Hospital in Khan Younis is minimally functional and unable to accept patients. Al Kheir Hospital, also in Khan Younis, is no longer functional. Al Kheir was one of three Gaza facilities that provided maternity services. All facilities reportedly suffer from shortages of medicine, staff, medical supplies, food, fuel, and water. As of 21 January, Ipsos assesses that **nearly 54 percent of health facilities in Gaza have been partially damaged, and 30 percent have been destroyed**.

New evacuation orders issued on 23 January for Khan Younis include the areas surrounding the Nasser, Al Amal, and Jordanian hospitals.⁵⁴ The three facilities account for approximately 20 percent of the partially functioning hospitals in Gaza. Three health clinics are also reportedly within the evacuation zone. According to a 24 January report from the ICRC, Nasser Hospital and the European Hospital in Khan Younis are at risk of shutting down due to conflict activity.⁵⁵

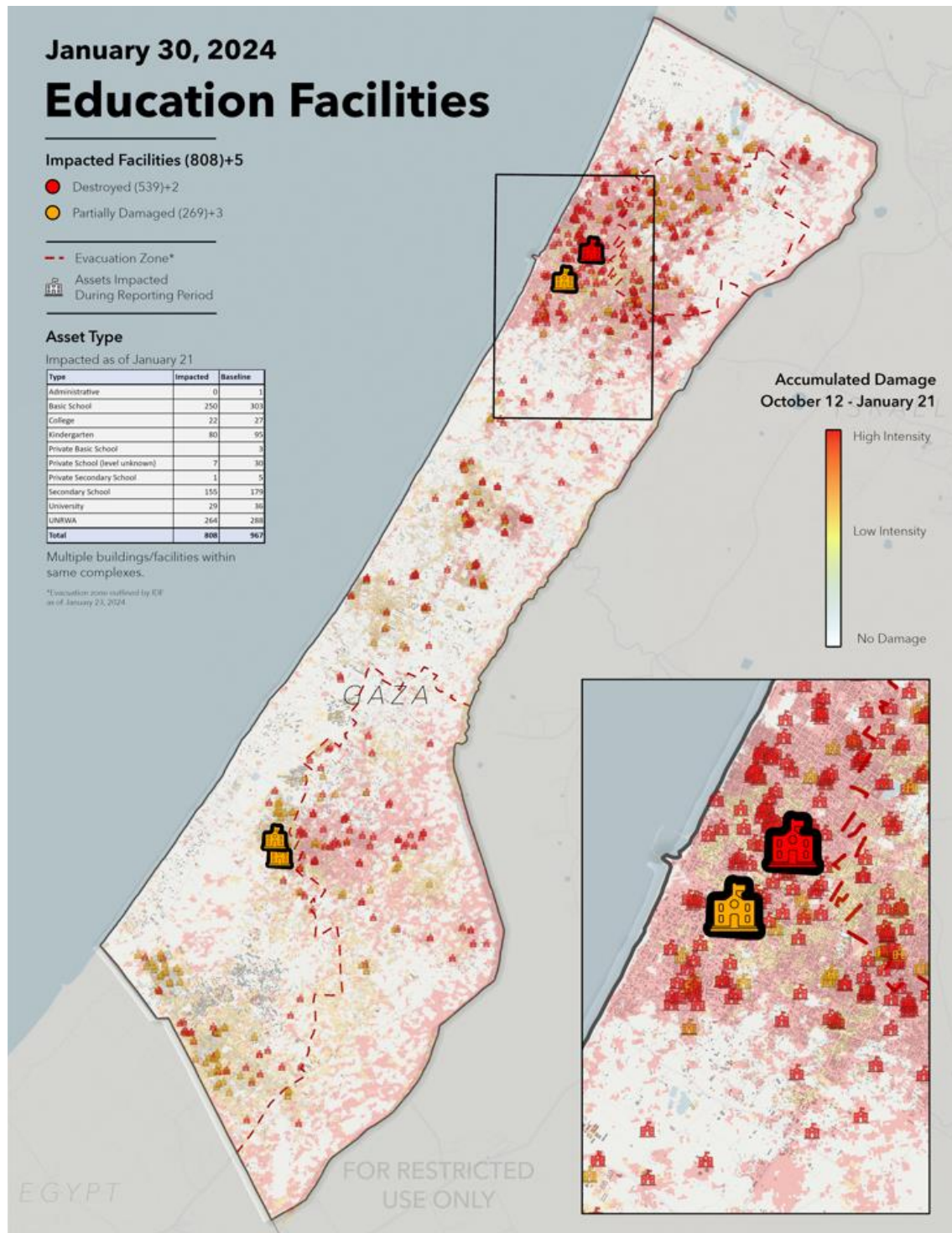
A WHO-led resupply mission to the Al Shifa Hospital complex in Gaza City on 22 January found that functionality at the facility has improved, though it remains only partially functional. Essential services, such as laboratory and radiology, and emergency services are available. Maternity, pediatric, and specialty services remain non-functional and require a steady supply of fuel, medical equipment, and supplies to become operational.⁵⁶

Health officials continue to be concerned about the rapid spread of illness among the displaced population, noting the dangers of waterborne illnesses due to the lack of access to clean water and a surge in cases of diarrhea (more than 158,000 reported as of 25 January) and Hepatitis A.⁵⁷ UN and WHO officials also continue to express concerns about rising cases of infectious diseases; since October, there have been 179,000 cases of acute respiratory infection, 136,400 cases of diarrhea among under fives, 55,400 cases of scabies and lice and 4,600 cases of jaundice.⁵⁸

legend refers to the number of reported incidents and may not equal the number of icons depicted on the map. The facility icons are shown with the most recently reported damage status.



Education



The above map shows damage as of 21 January 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities. Enlarged icons represent facilities impacted during the current reporting period, according to social and traditional media reporting.⁵⁹



Schools were suspended in Gaza at the beginning of the conflict and have not resumed as of 30 January. Most government, UNRWA, and some private schools reportedly serve as shelters for displaced persons.^{60 61} According to OCHA, as of 25 January, **625,000 students are currently without access to education**, and 76 percent of educational facilities have sustained some damage.⁶² Impacted schools served about 433,000 students – 70 percent of Gaza’s student population. As of 21 January, Ipsos assesses that nearly **84 percent of Education facilities have been impacted**, including more than 55 percent that have been destroyed.⁺⁺⁺ *Please note that after the information cut-off date for this report, Ipsos received additional baseline information concerning the Education sector and will be integrating and assessing all new information in the coming days.*

On 17 January 2024, Israa University was reportedly destroyed. Media reports identified the university as the “last standing university” in Gaza to be impacted.^{63 64 65}



Screenshots from a video posted by Quds News on 17 January 2024 show the destruction of Israa University in Gaza.⁶⁶

⁺⁺⁺ It is worth noting that multiple schools in Gaza may share a single building. This is particularly true for UNRWA schools; each “shift” is counted as a separate school. As a result, damage assessments may appear slightly higher due to multiple schools occupying the same facility.



Ipsos assesses that nearly 57 percent of all WASH assets and facilities have been damaged or destroyed as of 21 January 2024.^{†††} A UNOSAT satellite imagery analysis released mid-January assessed that 55 percent of WASH facilities were damaged or destroyed.⁶⁸ Due to reports of ongoing conflict activity in central and southern Gaza, additional assets are likely at risk.

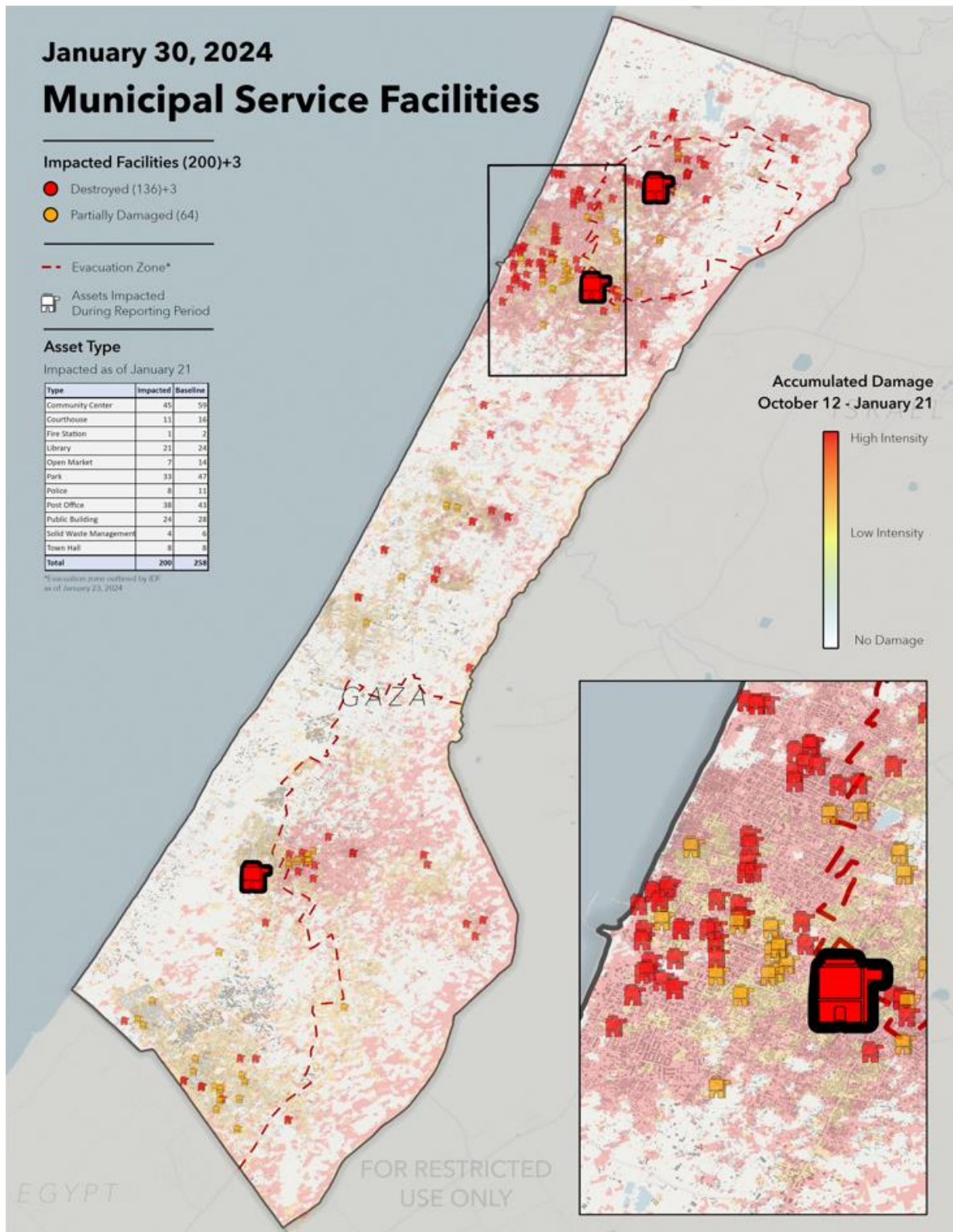
According to OCHA and WASH humanitarian partner organizations, **municipal wells are functioning at a tenth of their pre-crisis production capacity.**⁶⁹ Wells contain seawater and are not safe to consume without treatment, and testing kits and chlorine to treat available water are unavailable in Gaza. Desalination plants are reportedly operating at seven percent of their pre-crisis capacity. The lack of clean water significantly impacts public health, and as of 25 January, the WHO reported more than 158,000 cases of diarrhea.⁷⁰

According to OCHA, a three-kilometer transmission line is under construction to move water from the Saudi Water Reservoir in Egyptian Rafah into Gaza.⁷¹ The line is expected to be completed in early February. No information on the expected capacity was reported. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) also operates a small desalination plant in Egyptian Rafah, which operates at less than half its daily capacity. Water from the plant is distributed via tankers.

^{†††} In earlier reports, 48 percent (298) of WASH assets could not be assessed due to a lack of geographically precise location information. Geographic information was made available during this reporting period, and they have been assessed using SAR and high-resolution satellite imagery.



Municipal Services



The above map shows areas of damage and destruction to Municipal Services facilities as of 21 January 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to facilities.⁷²

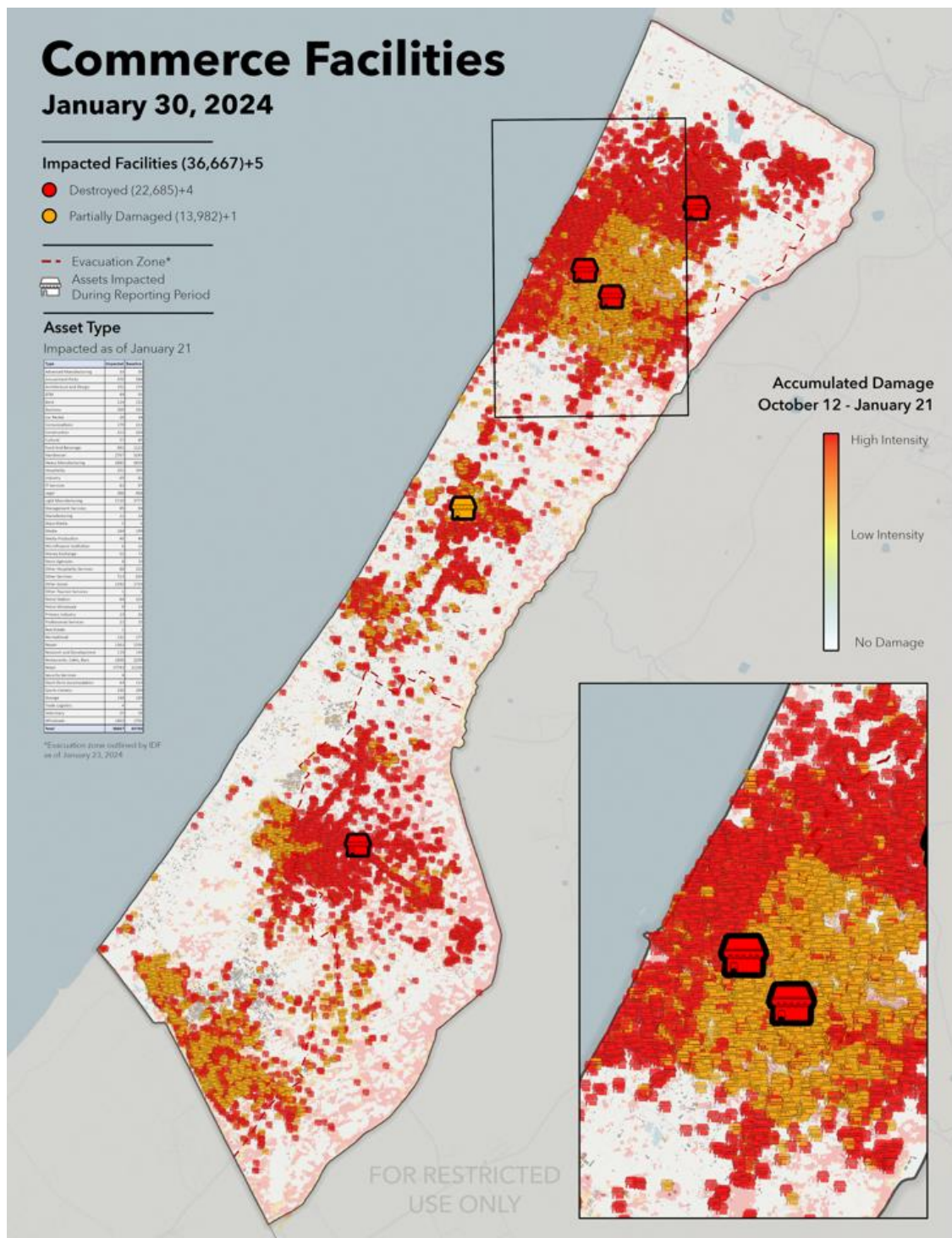


As of 21 January, Ipsos assesses that **nearly 78 percent of Municipal Services facilities have been impacted** since the beginning of the conflict, including more than half (52 percent) that have been destroyed.⁷³

Limited reporting on Municipal Services across the Gaza Strip persists. According to the Gaza Municipality on 24 January, as much **as 50,000 tons of solid waste has accumulated in the streets**, exacerbating public health and environmental concerns.⁷⁴ Additionally, OCHA partners estimate that eight million metric tons of debris from housing destruction will take more than three years to remove, based on current capacity.⁷⁵



Commerce



The above map shows damaged and destroyed commercial facilities as of 21 January 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities. Enlarged icons represent facilities impacted during the reporting period, according to social and traditional media reporting.⁷⁶

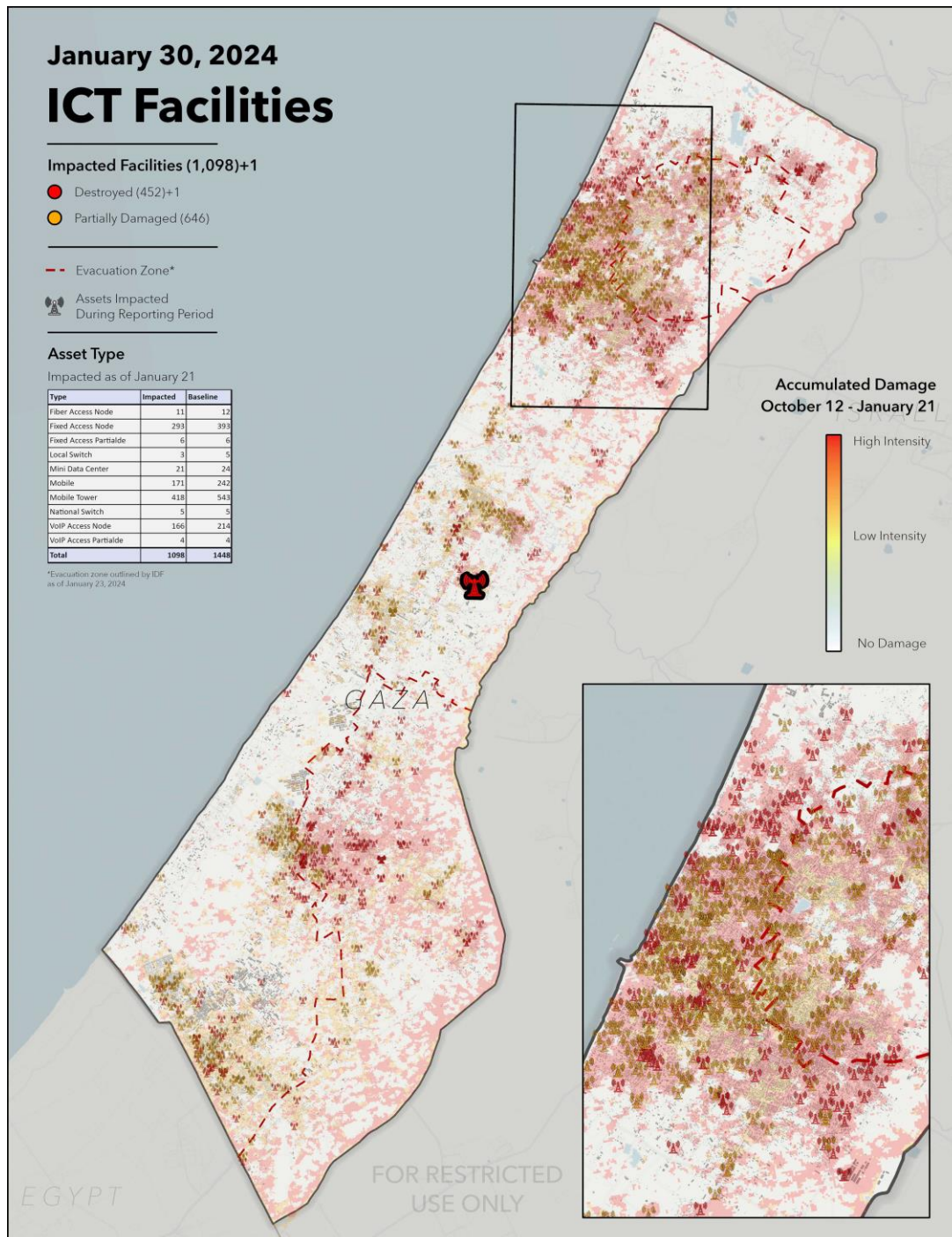


Commerce, one of the largest sector by assets in Gaza, is also one of the top five most impacted. As of 21 January 2024, Ipsos assesses that **approximately 82 percent of commercial facilities incurred damage or destruction.**⁷⁷ Ipsos assesses that 83 percent of all retail facilities have been impacted (17,743 of 21,160), which includes supermarkets and grocers, and 79 percent of food and beverage assets (881 of 1,122), which includes bakeries, have been impacted.

As of 17 January 2024, humanitarian organizations report that 15 bakeries are operational across Gaza, including six in Rafah and nine in Deir El Balah.⁷⁸ **No bakeries are operational in northern Gaza.** Before the conflict, there were 97 bakeries in the Gaza Strip, including 33 in northern Gaza, 25 in central Gaza, and 39 in southern Gaza.



ICT



The above map shows damaged and destroyed facilities as of 21 January 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities. Enlarged icons depict assets damaged during the reporting period, according to social and traditional media reporting.⁷⁹



As of 21 January 2024, Ipsos assesses that approximately **76 percent of ICT assets have been impacted, nearly a third of which have been destroyed.**

On 23 January 2024, Paltel reported the gradual return of services in Gaza following a telecommunications blackout, which started on 12 January.⁸⁰ The company said that repairs were contingent on worker safety in conflict conditions. Humanitarian organizations continue to express concerns that telecommunication outages significantly impede efforts to aid the Gaza population.⁸¹



¹ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

² Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

³ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

⁴ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-100>

⁵ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>

⁶ <https://sheltercluster.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/public/docs/Shelter%20Cluster%20Meeting%20Gaza%20Escalation-%2010%20Jan%202024%20presentation.pdf?VersionId=LZYKY457bGDN1hl5reu8tPznCpvSsBaR>

⁷ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>

⁸ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-89>

⁹ Ipsos Ground Partner Data, January 2024

¹⁰ <https://www.who.int/ar/news/item/12-07-1445-who-and-partners-bring-fuel-to-al-shifa--as-remaining-hospitals-in-gaza-face-growing-threats>

¹¹ https://www.icrc.org/en/document/gaza-risk-complete-medical-shut-down-without-urgent-action-preserve-services?utm_source=twitter&utm_medium=social

¹² <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-102>

¹³ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-102>

¹⁴ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-102>

¹⁵ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-103>

¹⁶ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>

¹⁷ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>

¹⁸ <https://twitter.com/Paltelco/status/1750082541330030746>

¹⁹ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

²⁰ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

²¹ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

²² Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

²³ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>

²⁴ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

²⁵ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

²⁶ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024



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- ²⁷ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ²⁸ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>
- ²⁹ <https://sheltercluster.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/public/docs/Shelter%20Cluster%20Meeting%20Gaza%20Escalation-%2010%20Jan%202024%20presentation.pdf?VersionId=LZYKY457bGDN1hI5reu8tPznCpvSsBaR>
- ³⁰ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>
- ³¹ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>
- ³² <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2024/01/18/world/middleeast/gaza-displaced-tent-camps-rafah.html>
- ³³ <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2024/01/18/world/middleeast/gaza-displaced-tent-camps-rafah.html>
- ³⁴ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ³⁵ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ³⁶ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ³⁷ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-reported-impact-day-110>
- ³⁸ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-103>
- ³⁹ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-103>
- ⁴⁰ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ⁴¹ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ⁴² Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ⁴³ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-89>
- ⁴⁴ Palestinian Energy & Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) "Israeli Attack on Gaza Strip and West Bank Damages Report (Energy Sector)," 6 December 2023
- ⁴⁵ Palestinian Energy & Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) "Israeli Attack on Gaza Strip and West Bank Damages Report (Energy Sector)," 6 December 2023
- ⁴⁶ Palestinian Energy & Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) "Israeli Attack on Gaza Strip and West Bank Damages Report (Energy Sector)," 6 December 2023
- ⁴⁷ <https://www.slobodenpecat.mk/en/vo-centralna-gaza-pogodena-vitalna-centrala-oshteteni-site-generatori/>
- ⁴⁸ <https://twitter.com/paldf/status/1745030816856408223?s=20>
- ⁴⁹ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ⁵⁰ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ⁵¹ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ⁵² <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-102>
- ⁵³ <https://www.who.int/news/item/24-01-2024-who-and-partners-bring-fuel-to-al-shifa--as-remaining-hospitals-in-gaza-face-growing-threats>
- ⁵⁴ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-103>
- ⁵⁵ https://www.icrc.org/en/document/gaza-risk-complete-medical-shut-down-without-urgent-action-preserve-services?utm_source=twitter&utm_medium=social
- ⁵⁶ <https://www.who.int/ar/news/item/12-07-1445-who-and-partners-bring-fuel-to-al-shifa--as-remaining-hospitals-in-gaza-face-growing-threats>
- ⁵⁷ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-103>
- ⁵⁸ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/01/1145227>
- ⁵⁹ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024
- ⁶⁰ Ipsos Ground Partner Data, December 2023
- ⁶¹ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-102>
- ⁶² <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-102>
- ⁶³ <https://twitter.com/qudsn/status/1747737953579794886?s=20>
- ⁶⁴ <https://imemc.org/article/israel-detonates-last-university-in-gaza/>
- ⁶⁵ <https://www.newarab.com/news/israel-obliterates-gazas-last-university-amid-boycott-calls>
- ⁶⁶ <https://twitter.com/qudsn/status/1747737953579794886?s=20>



⁶⁷ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

⁶⁸ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-102>

⁶⁹ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-102>

⁷⁰ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-103>

⁷¹ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-103>

⁷² Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

⁷³ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

⁷⁴ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>

⁷⁵ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>

⁷⁶ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

⁷⁷ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

⁷⁸ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-101>

⁷⁹ Ipsos Public Affairs, January 2024

⁸⁰ <https://twitter.com/Paltelco/status/1750082541330030746>

⁸¹ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-103>